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I. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Office has maintained its rejection of claims 1-40 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over U.S. Patent 6,217,448 to Olsen. In particular, the Office has alleged that Olsen teaches an integrated display in an embodiment where potato images sequentially appear on a number of display terminals, creating the appearance that the potato is flying around the displays.

Applicants respectfully suggest that this aspect of Olsen does not teach an integrated image, but rather a discrete series of images that allegedly are used to create the illusion of movement. According to websters.com, to integrate is:

- 1 : to form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole
- : UNITE
- 2 : to find the integral of (as a function or equation)
- 3 a : to unite with something else b : to incorporate into a larger unit

Olsen does not present an integrated image because nothing is made into a whole, is united, or made into a larger unit. Olsen appears to present only a discrete series of images displayed on a number of displays. The illusion of movement based on a series of discrete images is completely different than an integrated image.

A review of Applicants' invention highlights this distinction. The plurality of discrete, non-integrated, displays apparently suggested by Olsen are in contrast to the displays taught by Applicants. Applicants explicitly teach examples of using a plurality of individual displays to form larger, unified displays. Several examples illustrated in the figures, and described in the specification, clearly teach this.

For example, figure 3, reproduced below, shows an integrated image of a horse race formed by using the displays of three discrete gaming machines. Each gaming machine's

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display (22, 23, 24) displays a portion of the horse race. For example, the racers are displayed in 22, the track ahead in 23, and the grandstands at the end of the race in 24. The racing game is formed by viewing the integrated image formed by all three displays. This unification of a series of images is both consistent with the definition of "integrated," and different from the un-unified, discrete images of Olsen.

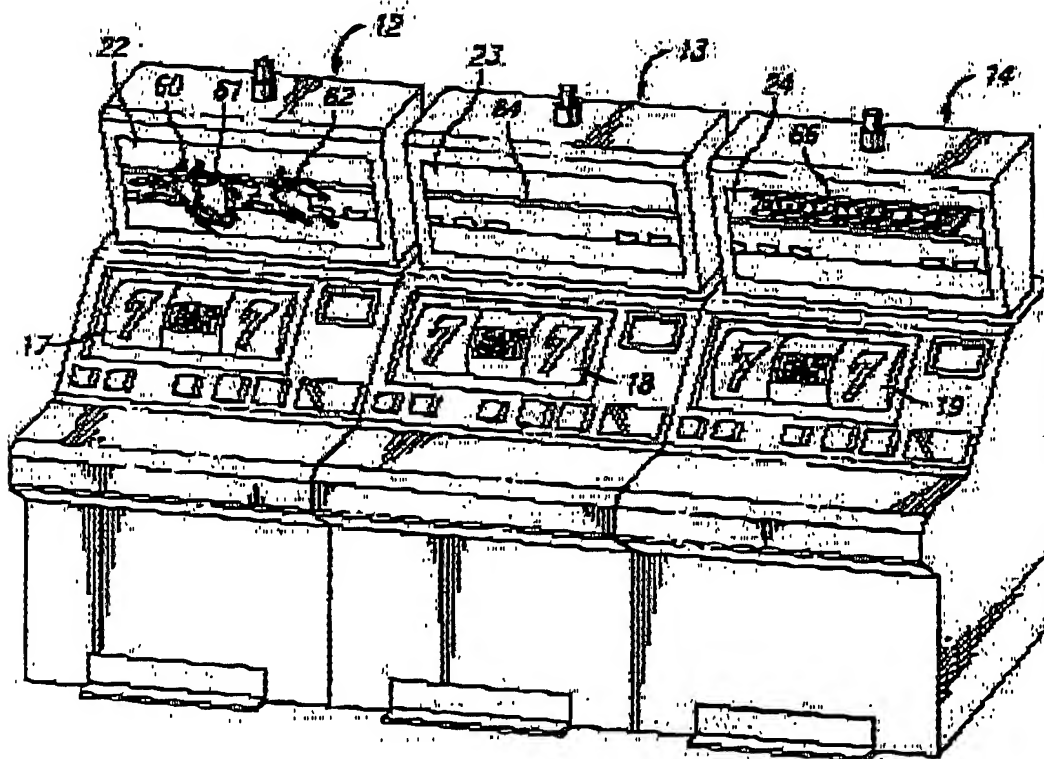


FIG. 3

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The present claims clearly distinguish Applicants' invention over Olsen. For example,
element B of claim 1 is:

(A) a plurality of video displays, each video display being
adapted to display a video presentation, the video displays being
positioned in close relative proximity to allow a video presentation
to be displayed using the plurality of video displays, a portion of
the video presentation being displayed on each of the video
displays, **wherein the video presentation appears to be an
integrated, multi-screen presentation; and...** (emphasis added)

Independent claims 9, 15, 20, 25, 30, 38, and 39 contain similar language. Because Olsen
does not provide an integrated, multi-screen presentation, it does not teach all elements of
Applicants' claimed invention and cannot anticipate it. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully
request the Office to withdraw the §102(e) rejection of claims 1-40.

Applicants look forward to discussing this distinction with Office.

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